

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

FHE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.
Complete Edition .. \$10.00
Small 6.00
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Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Bookellers

No. 15,180. 號十八百一千五萬一第 日一十二月十年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1906. 四拜禮 號六月二十年六零百九千一英港幣 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**TOM SMITH'S
CRACKERS**
THE FINEST AND LARGEST ASSORT-
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SPECIALITIES in DESIGNS for Table
Decorations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,**
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. [a1189]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$1.10 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [a1223]

A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE Just Unpacked a large Assortment
of Ladies' and Gents'.
BOOTS and SHOES;
ALSO
SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS and SUITINGS
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Inspection of our New Stock of Goods is
respectfully Solicited.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1906. [a39]
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
COME AND SEE OUR FINE ASSORTMENT OF
TOYS TOYS TOYS.
Do not lose this Golden Opportunity!
Best Goods, Cheap Prices.
H. HIPTOOLA & CO.,
13 and 15, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [a161]

NOTICE.
WE BEG TO NOTIFY the Public that
we are carrying on business as
COTTON AND YARN DEALERS at No.
32, Bonham Street under the style of SANG
CHEONG PAT, and that all contracts for
buying and/or selling Cotton and/or Yarn and
all other mercantile documents relating to the
business of our firm must bear the Chop of our
Firm and the Signature of one of the partners
whose names are mentioned below, otherwise
the firm will not be bound or incur any respon-
sibility thereby.
HO FOOK otherwise **HO CHAK-SANG.**
HO KONG TONG, **HO TAI-SANG.**
LO CHEUNG-SHIU, **LO SAI-KI.**
Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [a195]

A. LING & CO.
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1906. [a251]

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**
In Liquidation.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. SATURDAY.	
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO., Liquidators. Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [a1824]	

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G. DE PERINDORGE.
DIPLOMA: PARIS.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING
PORCELAIN-FILLINGS.
3rd Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS,
PEDDER STREET
[a2218]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
NEW SEASON'S GOODS
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

JUST ARRIVED
MATERIALS of the VERY LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS,
Consisting of—
"SCOTCH and CHEVIOT TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, FLANNELS, LLAMAS,
CASHMERE, VICUNAS, BLACK and BLUE SERGES, COVERTS, ULSTER-
INGS, OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, BREECHES, CLOTHS,
&c.
SPECIAL LINES IN DRESS SUITINGS
FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.
All Orders receive the most CAREFUL and PROMPT attention and are executed under
the direct personal supervision of our Cutters, and by OUR OWN WORKMEN ON
THE PREMISES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1906. [a33]

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD. KOBE.
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1906. [a168]

JUST LANDED.
A SHIPMENT OF
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S CELEBRATED
"OLD TOM" & "DRY" GINS.
PER CASE OF 12 BOTTLES .. \$8.00
(less 10% discount).

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE,
TIENSIN, PENANG,
LONDON & GLASGOW.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1906. [a34]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.
LONDON.
THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to **SIEMSEN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a46]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY	***	Per Case.	\$21.50
"	***		19.00
"	**		16.60
WHISKY, PALL MALL	-		19.00
"	JOHN WALKER & SONS'		
"	OLD HIGHLAND		12.00
"	C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL		
"	BLEND		10.00
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	-		19.00
"	DOURO		13.00
SHERRY, AMOROSO	-		19.00
"	LA TORRE		15.25
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	-		40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.
[a51]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
OF
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, Special—The finest of all "Pog" WHISKIES at .. \$13.00
5 Star, Liqueur—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at .. \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."
Try Haig & Haig's WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
1187

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS AND EMBROIDERIES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1906,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,
A FINE COLLECTION OF
JAPANESE EMBROIDERIES AND FINE ART CURIOS,
Comprising—SILK EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, DRAPERIES,
KIMONOS and CUSHIONS, VERY CUT VELVET and HAND PAINTED HANG-
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CLOISONNE and BRONZE WARES, HANDSOMELY CARVED IVORY GROUPS
and FIGURES, GOLD and SILVER INLAID DAMASCENE WARE, etc., etc., etc.
On View from TUESDAY, the 4th December. Catalogue on Application.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[a192]
Hongkong, 30th November, 1906.

W. BREWER & CO.
PEDDER STREET.
(ADJOINING MAIN ENTRANCE HONGKONG HOTEL.)
SOCIAL SHANGHAI NOVEMBER
(Inter-Port Cricket, &c.) .. \$0.50
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The Mariner of England, by Haynes .. 4.00
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Kilgorman "An Irish Tale," by Baines .. \$3.50
For Honour of the Flag: A Sea Story, .. 2.50
By Commander Robinson .. 2.50
A LARGE STOCK OF NEW BOOKS
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
A NEW LOT OF PICTURE TOY
BOOKS.
THE NEW ANNUAL VOLUMES.
LETT'S, SMITH'S AND COLLIN'S
DIARIES.
AUTOGRAPH CHRISTMAS CARDS.
CARTRIDGE DRAWING PAPER,
Very Superior.
NEW STOCK OF CHEAP NOVELS
3 for \$1.00 [a32]

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Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.1 Codes).
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
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and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mito, Tanabe, Yamato and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hodo, Kanai, Fujinaka, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura,
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A MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM, by H. B. .. 1.75
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SULAR, by W. W. Skeat & C. O. .. \$27.50
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PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN SIAM, by .. 11.50
F. A. Thompson .. 11.50
THE LIFE OF ISABELLA BIRD (Mrs.
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PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF HENRY
LIVING, by Brian Stoker .. 17.50
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HIGH SEAS AND BEYOND THE
REALM, by Sir F. T. Pigott .. 30.00
PUCK OF POOK'S HILL, by Rudyard .. 4.00
Kipling .. 4.00
THE NATURE OF MAN. OPTIMISTIC
PHILOSOPHY, by E. Metchnikoff .. 4.50
NEW GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS FOR
YOUNG AND OLD, by M. Nugent .. 4.50
BROWN'S NAUTICAL ALMANACK .. 0.80
FIRST AID TO THE INJURED,
by Dr. CANTLIE .. 0.80 [a31]

MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR
THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY
\$13.00 PER DOZEN.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
[a165]

INSURANCE
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
(ESTABLISHED 1825.)
Funds nearly
\$11,000,000.
BEFORE ensuring elsewhere compare the
Standard's rates with those of other
Companies.
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
[a1343-1]

HOTELS
HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
[a40] **H. HAYNES, Manager.**

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [a163]

NOTICE.
NEW KINGSCLORE will be Opened as
a PRIVATE HOTEL on December
1st. Plans of the above House together
with all Particulars can be seen any day be-
tween 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. on and after the 22nd
instant.
Apply—
Mrs. G. SACHSE,
24, George's House,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [a1917]

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMSEEN-CANTON.
On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Pnyra Grande.
Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a2201]

"BOA VISTA"
HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA,
MACAO,
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. *Ilham*) daily to and from
Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Can-
ton, give easy communication with both these
centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a2201] **THE MANAGER.**

FOR SALE
FOR SALE.
TWO Single ended return tubular MARINE
BOILERS by LEE, ANDERSON & Co.,
11 feet by 2 feet. In good condition.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [a2202]

FOR SALE.
BRICK and STONE BUNGALOW, at
the PAK called
"THE HAYSTACK"
with about 2 Acres of Ground attached.
Built on Farm Lots Nos. 60 & 61.
For Particulars, apply to—
D. K. MOSS,
Care of ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. [a2203]

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PIVER'S FANCY TOILET CASES
(Containing Soap, Perfume, Powder and Toilet Water).

MANICURE SETS.

PIPES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS and CASES.

CUT GLASS BOTTLES Silver mounted and Plain.

HOBIGANT'S IDEAL and ROYAL PERFUMES.

ROGER and GALLETT'S FLEUR D'AMOUR, VERA VIOLETTA and other PERFUMES.

PIVER'S TRIFLE, AZUREA and CORYLOPSIS PERFUMES.

RIGAUD'S CAMIA PERFUME.

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.

PASCALL'S and CADBURY'S CONFECTIONERY in FANCY BOXES.

WINE and SPIRIT HAMPER.

Containing our well known Brands of **PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, BRANDY, etc.**, \$15.00 \$20.00 and \$25.00 (the last named includes 1 doz. quarts of St. Marc's 1896, the Wine of the Etoile Cordial Celebrations in Paris).

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [30]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our communications relating to the various columns should be addressed to **THE EDITOR**. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with their communications to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. A letter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Letters for extra copies of **DAILY PRESS** should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: **Press, Editors A.S.W.** 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

P.O. Box, 28, Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 6TH, 1906.

It is rarely safe to argue on the "in one see all" adage, and particularly so with regard to a vast country like China. Some superficial observer in some corner of the Empire writes a glowing letter about the symptoms of what he regards as the civilization of the Chinese, and he has his imitators, and then back from Europe come the newspapers, full of comments able enough and sound enough if their foundation had been better. Still, there is a good deal of excuse for these somewhat premature trumpeting of the awakening of China, of the coming of the Oriental, and almost, we might say, of the apotheosis of the Asiatic. The so-called unchanging East is mutable, humanly speaking, as any other centre of society; and there is a general opinion among residents of any stanching that things to-day are scarcely recognisable in the most truthful picture of ten years ago. One noticeable feature is the activity with which Chinese take up land wherever a collection of foreigners settles. The foreigner seems flattered, if we say that his mere neighbourhood is considered to afford protection from official squeeze; but there are others who explain it otherwise, who say they rush to take up the land to prevent the hated alien getting it. Both statements are probably a little too extreme. It is not at all improbable that the phenomenon is simply caused by the quite natural and characteristic desire of the Chinaman to turn an honest trade or two. Another change, however, that the last decade has witnessed, is observable in many towns where the foreigners consist

of only a missionary or two, for whose benefit it has certainly not come about. This is in reference to the increase of business indicated by the constant opening of new shops everywhere, and the remarkable additions to and variations in their stock-in-trade. A few years ago, certainly not more than a decade, the traveller would have hailed as a rare surprise the appearance in a Chinese shop of some obviously foreign articles. We are speaking, of course, of inland towns and places, not of long established treaty ports. The smell of kerosene, or the sight of its bonely can, might have reminded him that the West was knocking at the door of the East, but he certainly could not then, as he may now, feast his eyes on foreign haberdashery, clocks and watches, caps and hats, foreign boots and shoes, and even "stick-up" collars, to say nothing of socks and "suspenders". A northern contemporary notes that comparatively few Chinese gentlemen wear Chinese socks, now that the foreign kinds are so accessible and cheap, and look more showy. For such things it is easy to see a market, but if the new Chinese shops follow the example of their Japanese prototypes, we shall have to wonder what becomes of the importations. Only a few months after the opening of a certain Japanese town (Kofu, previously without railway connection) whole rows of semi-foreign shops, containing purely foreign goods, were to be seen and entered. The wonder naturally arises, whether all the sewing machines, and bedsteads, and bicycles, the shaving tackle and cooking utensils, and the felt hats of fashion Early Victorian are not still in stock, unsold and unsaleable. In China it seems safe to conclude, from experience, that there was a proper likelihood of a demand for these new supplies, before the thread men who are opening these up country stores imported them. It is to be hoped they will go off well, and give satisfaction.

The second monthly shoot in connection with Right Half No. 1 Company takes place on Sunday.

The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong holds its annual dance on Friday, 14th inst.

The Hongkong A.D.C. will produce Pinero's comedy "The Hobbly Horse" on Thursday, 20th inst. and the two succeeding nights.

Considerable progress has been made with the raising of the sunken steamer *Kwongchow*, which has now been lifted some distance from the bottom.

This evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, Mr. J. W. Lee Jones will read a paper on "The French Revolution and its Teaching." Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., will take the chair at 9 p.m. sharp.

The Peking Syndicate's No. 1 shaft has been cleared of water, and sinking recommenced at a depth of 360 ft. In No. 2 shaft, where the 14-foot seam of coal was cut through last March, the water has been lowered to 550 ft.

From Messrs. Dodwell & Co., agents for the Alliance Assurance Co., we have received a useful blotting pad and calendar for 1907, likewise from the agents for Messrs. Culler, Palmer and Co. (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.) a picturesque calendar.

Mr. W. H. Evans and Mr. M. A. B. Fourie have joined the Volunteer Corps, the former being posted to Left Half No. 2 Company and the latter to the Engineer Company. Paper J. B.enville has been permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

The French community in Tonkin has been considerably moved by the murder of Madame Vre-Belonne, and it is suggested that Europeans in order to protect themselves against their native servants should have a book with the photograph and names and addresses of their servants.

Twenty-four Chinese, comprising the crew of the German steamship *Syfang* in Stettin harbour, mutinied and wounded the captain, two mates, and an engineer, the last named seriously. The police boarded the *Syfang*, and after a sharp struggle overpowered and arrested the mutineers.

Mrs. Lawrence, speaking at the Holborn Town Hall, declared that the Suffragettes "had a great many things up their sleeve." We, says *Punch*, had always wondered what it was that gave some of them such an air of being badly dressed. When *Punch* shows a touch of feminine spite.

The police are investigating what looks like a malicious attempt to set fire to premises at 28 Nullah Lane, Wanhsai. An opium divan keeper, whose place is on the ground floor, happened to notice the glimmer of a light through the partition between the divan and the staircase, and rushing out he found the stairway on fire, the flames mounting rapidly. With the assistance of the foks he extinguished the flames, and afterwards called the police, who found the staircase saturated with kerosene and strewn with stavings. As the place was unoccupied, no suspicion rested on the divan keeper, and the police are of the opinion that the act was prompted by revenge on the part of some outsider.

General Kuropatkin has finished his third volume on the Russo-Japanese war. It deals principally with the battle of Moukden in February, 1905, while the first two are concerned with Liaoyang and Sancho.

A correspondent of the *Spectator* enters a mock protest against the increasing use of what he calls the ridiculous word "suffragette." "Unless the mould in which such frothy language are coined is broken," he says, "we shall be expected to call a lady novelist a 'novellette,' a ladies' hair specialist a 'barbette,' the girl who serves two pints behind the bar a 'quartette,' and, by a scarcely greater effort of imagination a lady cricketer, after Kipling, a 'stunnetette'."

Mr. W. H. Hillman, an official of the General Electrical Company, is building at 88 Broadway (New York) a house in which electricity will replace fire, supply the illumination, and be used for many other domestic purposes. The premises, therefore, will not have any chimneys, the heating and cooking being done by electricity. All the doors will open and close by the pressure of electric buttons, and even the lawnmowers will be worked by electric motors. The lighting is so arranged that the lamps will light up simultaneously in the event of any person approaching the building after the family has retired at night.

It is reported that the Japanese have decided to begin the construction of a new battleship, which will exceed in displacement the *Dreadnought* by upwards of 3,000 tons. This new man-of-war will be of 21,000 tons, with a speed of twenty knots, obtained by the employment of Parsons' turbines, in conjunction with Mykura water-tube boilers. She will carry twelve 12in guns, in association with six quick-firers, and a dozen rather smaller quick-firers, for repelling attack by torpedo craft. This vessel is even larger than the *Satsuma*, which has just been launched, and will displace 15,000 when completed for sea. At the same time the Japanese are about to lay down a new armoured cruiser of 18,850 tons, which is to have a speed of twenty-five knots, and an armament of four 12in guns, eight of 1in, eight of 6in, and a number of smaller pieces.

The following ridiculous letter appears in the latest *Over Sea Daily Mail*. The reply is that the Indian native regiment which is to succeed the Worcester could very well be dispensed with, the Colony giving a naval vessel instead, says a *Post* exchange. Sir—The changes in the establishment of the R-Regiment Army, combined with the proposed withdrawal of the battalion of British Infantry from the garrison, has created a feeling of deep-seated unrest among the European population of the Colony of Caylon. At the end of 1905 the total population of Caylon was over 34 millions. Of these only 8,200 were Europeans (including the military). If the Infantry battalion is withdrawn the European colonists rightly fear molestation and petty insults from the natives. It is true the total population is made up of various races, and this may prevent any combined rising, still the population of Singhaloes alone is nearly 24 millions.

Possibly the burglars of Trenton, New Jersey, have been reading of the exploit of the German cobbler spy, and seen an inspiring example for themselves therein. One would think, as to judge from the incident recounted by the New York correspondent of the *Standard*. There was a Mallovese in masquerade ball at a Trenton house, and in the midst of the revelry by night three "brigades" with dark lanterns and burglarious tools entered by the windows. The manner in which they whispered "Hut! be quiet!" drew roars of delight, and their annexation of silver from the sideboards, valuables from cabinets, and even brooches from ladies' persons, was much admired. Not until half an hour after they had disappeared with the swag was it discovered that they had reasons of their own for not obliging with an encore, having been, in fact, real burglars. The hero of Kuropatkin would be the first to admit that these were worthy members of his fraternity. Mr. Sikos is becoming a very crude antiquity nowadays.

A Christian scientist named Chisholm, who by trade is an architect, has been found "not guilty" of manslaughter, but guilty of misdemeanor in failing to summon medical assistance to his son who had died from diphtheria. He has been ordered to come up for judgment if called upon. It was at Acton on October 30th (that Robert F. Chisholm, aged 89, who lived at 13, Rustell Avenue, Bedford Park, was first charged with the manslaughter of his son, aged 10 years. The boy became ill at school, and on taking to his bed a "healer" was called in, but the boy sank and died from diphtheria on Oct. 16th. Mr. Gill, K.C., who presented, submitted that although Christian scientists might be entitled to carry out their ideas upon themselves, they ought not to be allowed to practice upon those too young to judge for themselves. Mr. Gill read a statement by defendant, in which he said he had been a Christian scientist for five years. When deceased became ill he consulted a "healer," but he never suspected diphtheria. Miss Turner, the healer, suggested that a doctor might be called in. Mrs. Eddy, who was at the head of the order, had advised that course in infectious cases.

Here we have an item of news at once good and bad. That doctors are at present passing through bad times is (says the *British Medical Journal*) undoubtedly true, for it has been estimated that during the last three years their incomes have fallen off 25 per cent, although there has been some improvement since 1904, which all look back upon as the lean year. We believe the chief cause to have been, first the gradual dying down of the epidemic of influenza,

which in 1900 caused a mortality of over 10,000, but in 1904 killed only 5,644; and, together with this subsidence of epidemic sickness, we have had mild winters, accompanied by a decrease of the type of illness which we may call "seasonable." The second cause is the depression of trade resulting partly from the frightful cost of the war, which was felt most acutely after the extraordinary war expenditure had ceased, and trade had returned to its normal channels, and partly the normal reflux after the high-water mark that trade had reached just before the war. It may be hoped, however, that in the B.M.J.'s hope that with the revival of trade and the freer circulation of money, medical practices will regain its normal level of prosperity.

CONCERT IN THE CITY HALL.

Another concert given by Miss Henrietta Markens and Miss Bonavia Hunt, assisted by local amateurs, in the City Hall last night proved even more successful than the previous one. The audience was more numerous, and was certainly quite as appreciative. Miss Markens' brilliant execution again captivated all her hearers. She invested the violin with wonderful powers, and though the instrument could not utter the spoken language it was the medium by which many beautiful sentiments and almost inexpressible emotions were expressed. In the hands of this artist the violin is a revelation. Miss Bonavia Hunt at the piano was more than interesting, and her several solos, originally played, roused the audience to enthusiasm. Mr. G. P. Lamert appeared on the platform for the first time since his return and was cordially welcomed. He sang "The Devoted Lover" with feeling and restraint and had to respond to an encore. In the second part of the programme he was no less successful in his rendering of "The Roseary." Mrs. Kow met with a flattering reception for her interpretation of "When violet's fragrant fragrance spill," which was sweetly sung, and had to make another appearance in reply to an encore. Mr. J. P. F. Joki, associated with Miss Markens in a concerto for two violins, played as he usually does, and a most enjoyable concert was brought to a close about 11 o'clock with the National Anthem.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BUSINESS MAN'S GROWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, December 5th, 1906.

SIR,—I have always thought that Hongkong ten-cent pieces are accepted everywhere in the Colony as legal tender, but I made a mistake, for this morning I sent my "boy" to the Post Office to buy a fifty-cent stamp with five Queen-Head ten-cent pieces, and they were refused. This not only caused great inconvenience, but cost me an extra ten cents for late fee, for by the time my "boy" returned without the stamp, the mail had closed.

I do not think that the shroffs at the Post Office are authorized not to accept local subsidiary coins, but that they do not accept them just because they cannot get any discount on them as on banknotes.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
BUSINESS.

IPOH OFFICIAL ON CHINESE PLEASURES.

In opening the big Chinese theatre at Ipoh, Mr. E. W. Birch made the following very suggestive remarks on the subject of opium and gambling. He had referred at length to Sir Frank Swettenham's remarks on the Chinese, and said:

I quote this because I wish the Chinese to know that those who are responsible for the Government—the Residents and the Resident-General—do not forget what they owe to the Chinese, and all we ask of them is that whenever they have any complaints to make against the Chinese, they should bring them to the notice of the Government and ask the Government to settle it, and not as the Chinese are stupidly doing in Singapore, fight it out amongst themselves.

There are some people nowadays who tell you that you must not smoke opium and you must not gamble. It is a bad thing to smoke too much opium, and it is a bad thing to gamble more than you can pay. But I think that these people forget that it is necessary for every human being to play as well as to work, and I am very glad to see a busy place like Ipoh this splendid theatre opened, where after your day's work you can come and enjoy yourself.

I hope that every one will come as often as possible, so as to bring success to the management and plenty of enjoyment to yourselves.—*Singapore Free Press.*

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 5th at 11.30 a.m.—The depression is still lying over Manchuria, and the barometer has fallen over China generally, particularly in the North.

Pressure has given way also, and is low in the neighbourhood of S.E. Japan. The highest pressure is shown over Central China.

The monsoon is interrupted in the North, and will become light in the Formosa Channel. Fresh to moderate monsoon is indicated over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate to light.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 2
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lianouks	Same as No. 2
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 2
E. winds, light; cloudy, drizzling rain or mist.	

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

LONDON, December 5th.

The House of Lords has passed the Trade Disputes Bill.

COLLARD ACQUITTED.

LONDON, December 5th.

Collard has been reprimanded, but acquitted of the main charge preferred against him.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Mr. Miller, ex-Consul General at Yokohama, who is now in San Francisco, declared, at an interview, that Japan was ready to go to war on the schools question. This declaration, has led to a recrudescence of irresponsible newspaper comments, which are deplored in Washington and the State Department has demanded an explanation from Mr. Miller.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Admiral Touchard commands the joint Franco-Spanish forces in Moroccan waters, but no force will be landed except on a pressing need, and then only after consultation with the foreign ministers.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The laundry women in Liverpool, who have been supplanted by Chinamen, besieged the new comers in the Chinese club on Sunday, and attempted to storm the premises; they were however prevented by barricades, and had to content themselves with stoning the windows of the club.

THE HUMOURS OF BLUE BOOKS.

Some time ago we had reason to be grateful to the Transvaal for enlightening the usually dull pages of a Blue-Book with some distinctly humorous passages relating to Chinese Labour. A worthy example we now find, had been set by *Tristram da Cunha* which has of late issued from its antipodean seclusion of a country without a history into the full blaze of the publicity provided by a British court of law. When this island was recently deprived of the pleasure of reading the books so kindly forwarded from well-wishers in England by the steamer *Pandora*, it was unfortunately not the first occasion on which the inhabitants had been defrauded of their wish to acquire learning and enlightenment. A few years ago, so the world is informed in the pages of a Blue-Book, it was decided that *Tristram da Cunha* was in need of a schoolmaster. The Colonial Office was consulted on the subject and, doubtless, at a suitable interval which would enable the existence of this British possession to be verified, it propounded the conditions on which a duly-qualified pedagogue would be sent to them. In reply there came a letter addressed "Excellence" from one of the inhabitants, presumably the island clerk. It read as follows:—

I am sorry if that it is impossible for us to call whoever individual in the condition of the salary. If there was any possibility to sell yearly sum of our property which consist in cattle, sheep and potatoes we be able and willing to pay the salary for a man who choose to come at the island, also for the house we have not all the necessary to build one, specially comfortable enough for a man who intend to bring with his wife. If there was a man which choose to come live with us for a short time that may be for charity but not for made life of it so to may stay with one of the small family and he will be share off with things we get from passing ships and products of the island.

Of course be wonderful to you to hear that in the year 1894 only (5 shilling) came in the island so we leave the consideration to you if that is possible for us to pay a small sum which a schoolmaster require.

The man which be the most need at the island is the member of the Church of England, but he better a unmarried man.

The writer goes on to say that "this report will be a really one made by me," as he had assembled all the heads of families before he wrote it. He closes the schoolmaster question with the confession that "we islanders cannot amount no salary a toll so we leave this matter for the present if we be able in the future we will call for it."—*N.C. Daily News.*

The Committee of the last Al Fresco Fete held on the 11th November in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral are deeply thankful to the ladies and gentlemen who contributed in any way to the success of the Bazaar. Their gratitude goes particularly to Lieut.-Col. A. G. Fitton, D.S.O., and officers of the 2nd Batt. (Queen's Own) Royal West Kent Regiment, to Machado String Band and for gifts from Messrs. H. Price & Co. and Mr. F. Danenberg. The Bazaar realized after paying all expenses about \$2,300.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

December 4th.

AN ORDER FOR "CHINA LIGHT." Viceroy Chou Fu brought a very large staff to Canton with him and most of them are staying in his yamen. As the place is insufficiently lighted H. C. has ordered the China Light and Power Company to install 300 more electric lamps in the yamen.

SHUM'S REPUTATION.

The Kwang Governor Lam Shiu-nin, who was recently appointed by Imperial edict to be one of the ministers of the Imperial Grand Council, has cabled to Peking that he left Kweilin on the 1st instant to proceed to Peking to take up his new appointment. It is said that Governor Lam's extraordinary promotion was due to Viceroy Shum's recommendation and influence. Viceroy Shum appeared to have no influential friends in the Grand Council to pull the strings for him. As everybody knows, Viceroy Shum did not at all like being transferred to Yunnan and relies on his protégé's influence at the capital to secure him another appointment.

VIRUS HONGKONG.

His Excellency Wu Ting Fang left for Hongkong yesterday. Viceroy Chou Fu went personally to see him off. His Excellency will return to Canton in a few days.

THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY IMBROGLIO. It will be remembered that the Yuet-Han Railway trouble broke out about the middle of January this year owing to a difference of opinion between the officials and the gentry and the merchants.

Viceroy Shum during his tenure of office had but one aim, that of keeping foreigners out of everything and acted up to his motto of "China for the Chinese" to the very day of his departure. There has been a great deal of correspondence between the Viceroy Yamen and the Central Government. Viceroy Shum had continuously instructed the Kowloon-Canton Railway scheme by the usual dilatory answers so dear to the Chinese official, which finally ended in vigorous action taken by the Hongkong Government—the probable cause of his removal from the Liang Kwang.

The Viceroy was determined to carry out his scheme with Chinese funds alone and had devised plans to raise the capital by increased taxation. Following the advice of his old friend Cho Siu-chuk, who, by the way, was already appointed director of the Yuet-Han Railway and President of the Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to raise funds by taxation ostensibly for the construction of the Yuet-Han Railway but with the intention of applying the funds to the Kowloon-Canton scheme so as to cut the British out of it. On the 9th of January this year a meeting was convened to submit to the gentry and merchants the Viceroyal ideas regarding the raising of funds for the Yuet-Han Railway. Owing to the presence of uninvited officials who made themselves rather conspicuous by making threatening remarks the meeting took a lively turn and ended with the Lat Kwai Pai episode. Telegrams were sent to Peking and through the energy of the unofficial element the officials had to give way and the Viceroy's cunning scheme to divert the Yuet-Han Railway funds was thus frustrated. Since the arrival of H.E. Chou Fu his Chief Secretary (Shan Tung) has been offered the post of President of the Yuet-Han Railway Company but has declined to accept it owing to the mixed up state of affairs. The present situation of affairs is as follows:—A sum of \$8,000,000 was collected through the nine charitable institutions in whose hands Tsotai Cheung To-chai, president of the company, had left the duty of collecting the subscription so as to avoid responsibility in case of trouble. Tsotai Cheung, as every one knows, was forced to accept the appointment by the ex-Viceroy's clique; he is a wealthy man and has done everything to resign his post since his appointment. It appears now that the funds collected were invested by the heads of the different charitable institutions. Three million dollars were drawn to pay for the redemption of the concession and out of the remaining \$5,000,000 it is said that \$1,000,000 has been invested in local banks and pawnshops and the remainder \$2,000,000 invested with various shops, the proprietors of which are intimate friends of the directors of the charitable institutions. Owing to the stagnant state of affairs it is rumoured that many of these shops are on the verge of failure and that it is very problematic whether the funds invested could in many cases be recovered. Moreover it appears that many of the shares taken up by the "Six Kwan" or gentry were only taken up by them with the object of placing them amongst their friends, have not been placed at all, and when the first call of \$1.00 was made these gentry got the shops to hand in promissory notes stating that the money was invested with them. I shall have more to say on this head in my next.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The Hongkong branch of this Institute held an examination in hygiene in its bearing on school life, on December 3rd and 5th. Eleven candidates entered. The papers will be forwarded to the Home Institute for them to decide to whom certificate shall be given. The following were the examiners:—

Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, F.C.M.O., Dr. Francis Clark, M.O.B., Hon. W. Chatham, M.Inst. C.E., (Director of Public Works), A. H. Ough, A.R.S.B.A., E. A. Irving, (Inspector of Schools), E. Ralph, M.C.S., M.R. San. Inst. (Secretary), Alfred Carter, M.R. San. Inst. (Moderator).

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, December 5th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

CLAIM FOR NON-DELIVERY.

The You Chou Shing firm sued the China Navigation Co., Ltd. to recover the sum of \$5,347.78 for the non-delivery of a cargo of indigo.

Mr. M. W. Shale, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Davis (of Messrs. Wilkison and Grist) appeared for plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. C. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for the defendants.

The statement of claim set forth that on June 30th, 1905, the plaintiffs shipped 280 tubs of indigo on board the s.s. *Yunnan* belonging to the defendant Company for carriage to Nanchang under a bill of lading signed by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, agents for the defendant Company. The indigo was not delivered at Nanchang, or any part thereof.

In the statement of defence the defendants admitted the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 3 of the statement of claim, but further said as follows:—The 280 tubs of indigo were with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs shipped as deck cargo at the shipper's risk, and during the course of the voyage in question the indigo was jettisoned by the mariners pursuant to the order of the master in consequence of the extraordinary bad weather which prevailed, and for the safety of the defendants' s.s. *Yunnan* and of the lives of those on board. Among the exceptions and conditions contained in the bill of lading under which the said indigo was shipped and carried were the exceptions of loss or damage from jettison, and "from all and every, the perils, dangers or accidents of the sea and navigation of whatsoever nature and kind, and further "any act, neglect or default, whatsoever of the master or mariners or other servants of the company in the management or navigation of the ship." All kinds of goods carried on deck are carried solely at the shipper's risk. The defendants say in the alternative that if, which they deny, the said jettison was improper and unnecessary, or if it was due to any neglect or default on the part of the master or mariners in the management or navigation of the ship they are protected by the aforesaid exceptions and conditions from the liability of the plaintiffs.

The reply stated that the indigo was sent off to the *Yunnan* to be shipped in the ordinary and usual manner. The plaintiffs on delivery of the indigo on board, received the mate's receipt and in due course changed it for the bill of lading, which was an ordinary below deck bill of lading and contained no statement that the indigo was to be carried on deck at shipper's risk. The plaintiffs joined issue.

Mr. Shale, in opening, said the facts of the case were exceedingly simple. The plaintiffs employed a Chinese firm, the Yee Tai Cheong, whose business it is to ship goods for other people, to ship these goods. The indigo was taken off to the ship in a lighter and shot down a slide into a water ballast tank at the bottom of the ship. As soon as the loading was concluded, the tallyman wrote in Chinese on the face of the delivery order "received 280 tubs of indigo" with no comment or remark. Then he gave the delivery order and mate's receipt to the shipper, who handed them to the ship's commander. The commander or his clerk filled up these forms in English and signed them in English. Then there was an hiatus in the story, and the next item they could prove was that in the course of that afternoon the plaintiffs took the bill of lading to the German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co., and obtained a policy of insurance for these goods as lower deck goods. The authorities were clear that where a bill of lading did not specify where the goods were to be carried, it implied a contract to carry the goods below deck. With regard to the mate's receipt, the defendants had pleaded to one document only, therefore they should be bound by that document—the bill of lading.

Mr. Pollock directed his Lordship's particular attention to the reply filed, in which it was denied that the indigo was shipped in the ordinary and usual manner. The conditions on the mate's receipt were incorporated in the bill of lading, and it was incorrect for the plaintiffs to say that it was an ordinary below deck bill of lading.

Mr. Shale, continuing, said the conditions on which a bill of lading was issued before the goods were shipped were that the shipowner would not deliver the goods alleged to be proposed to be shipped unless the mate's receipt was produced at the port of arrival. In such cases the mate's receipt never got back into the hands of the shipowner until the goods were delivered. He submitted that the function of a mate's receipt was limited to the functions that could be exercised by the mate; that the mate was not allowed to make alterations in the contract of carriage beyond the quality, nature and description of the goods. Regarding the bill of lading, none of the clauses were ever interpreted in their widest possible meaning; they were always interpreted in their narrowest possible meaning against shipowners. Mr. Shale then proceeded to quote authorities in support of his arguments, after which evidence was called, and the case adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

LESSORS AND TENANTS.

Tom Chuk-ai sued Louis Comar to recover \$153.20 for two Chinese months' rent and taxes in respect of the third floor of 61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkison and Grist) for defendant.

Mr. Almeida stated that plaintiff let the premises to the defendant on October 3rd, 1905. Some time afterwards he gave notice to the tenant that he must quit the premises, informing him at the same time that if he did not he would be charged \$70 a month from November 1st. Defendant continued in the premises until the 29th or 30th December and did not pay any rent, but he had paid \$50 into Court.

Plaintiff deposed to renting the second and third floors of the house in question from Tam Sun-tung. He let the third floor to defendant at a monthly rental of \$50.85 including taxes. After receiving a notice to quit, written by plaintiff's son, defendant did not leave the premises, neither had he paid the increased rent demanded. Witness did not dare to apply for the increased rent for fear defendant would strike, scold and beat his children. In November defendant agreed to pay the old rent.

His Lordship—Did you agree to take the old rent?

Plaintiff parried the question.

His Lordship—I have always thought he was not capable of minding his own affairs. He ought to have someone looking after them, although at present he is as clever as I've seen him, and I have known him for about 25 years.

Cross-examination.—Witness did not know the floor. Tam Sun-tung, the owner of the premises, was a distant cousin of his. After supplying defendant with a written notice, witness saw him and asked for payment of the increased rent. This was about December 16th.

Mr. Grist.—What have you waited a year for?—My children did not dare to go and ask him for the rent.

You could have summoned him.—I was summoned by him at the Police Court and bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for twelve months.

Mr. Grist.—That's exactly it, and that's why you've brought up and brought this case?—That is not so.

His Lordship—What did he summon you for at the Police Court?—Because I asked him for the rent, and he did not give it.

His Lordship—Is that why you were bound over; because you asked for rent?

Mr. Grist.—He was bound over for pouring water over the verandah after the usual Chinese fashion.

Witness—I was bound over for a fault.

His Lordship—I suppose that was because the water dropped on defendant's face.

Defendant was then called and said he leased two floors of the house from Tam Sun-tung and one floor from plaintiff. When witness got the notice to quit he showed it to the owner, who told him to take no notice of it. Witness told the owner he could not agree with the old man because of the case at the Police Court in which he put him to pass (laughter) for twelve months. The owner then told him he would turn Tam Chuk out and give witness a lease of the whole premises.

His Lordship—I am still more of opinion than ever that he (the plaintiff) ought to be looked up. He is a source of nuisance, as he does not know what he is doing.

In cross-examination, witness said he kept the keys of the third floor because the plaintiff blocked the passage.

Witness, replying to his Lordship, said the plaintiff wanted him to leave the premises on the day of the Police Court case.

Tam Sun-tung was called next, and said he had agreed to let the whole of the premises in question to Comar, and informed the plaintiff accordingly.

His Lordship—Why didn't the plaintiff move?—Because Comar was unable to take over the premises.

Mr. Grist—Tam Chuk had no right to collect rent.

His Lordship—I don't see that Comar should suffer in this matter. I think these two people (witness and plaintiff) should suffer if I can only make them.

Mr. Grist—We are willing to pay the rent for November, but it was so difficult to say which out of the two ought to receive it that we paid it into Court.

His Lordship—My opinion is that Comar ought not to pay anything. I shall keep the money in Court and these two people can fight out to whom it belongs.

Mr. Almeida asked his Lordship to order the payment of \$70 to his client.

Mr. Grist objected, stating that the two Chinamen were in touch with one another.

His Lordship—Yes; they are both tarred with the same brush. There will be judgment for the amount paid into Court without costs.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

The average "dark" peasant in Russia can be got to believe any impossibility, and many of the most manifest absurdities that pass current in their midst are home-born.

Among these may be mentioned, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Telegraph*, the belief current in many places during the late war that the Japanese were microbes that crept into the soldiers' topboots, and, being invisible, killed the Christian warriors without giving them a chance of striking a blow; and also the conviction still held by many that the *Duma* party which baited its hook with the promise of land, is composed of men grifted with preternatural qualities, and able to see through walls, to set fire to stones, and work other worthless wonders.

The mental horizon of the Russian husbandman is so narrow and misty, he has no clear view of politics. The words Constitution, Republic, Parliament, inviolability of the person, universal suffrage—in fact, the whole vocabulary of the Revolutionary party—are Greek to him. The same peasant, when called at a meeting, will cheer lustily for a republic, and when talking to private people, abuse Republicans as Antichristian messengers. The *moedj* is a political non-conductor. He is proof against the spark of political enthusiasm.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, December 5th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Wong Sai, Ma Chik Shang, Chung Shing, and a woman named Leung Wong Shi were charged with conspiring to defraud the China Mutual Life Insurance Company of the sum of \$2,000 on an insurance policy. Mr. P. W. Goldring prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Goldring explained that the case was founded on a death supposed to have occurred in the harbour during the typhoon of September 18th. On July 25th last a man named Leung Yin came to the Canton Office of the China Mutual Life Co. and applied for a twenty years' endowment policy for the sum of \$2,000. The manager, Mr. Edwards, issued the necessary papers on the payment of the first year's premium of \$110 and the papers were subsequently forwarded to Hongkong and on to the Head Office at Shanghai when the policy was issued and returned to the third defendant, who was a broker and introduced the business.

Nothing further was heard of the matter until November 11th, when the female defendant, who alleged that she was the widow of Leung Yin, and the second defendant, came to the Canton Office and claimed the \$2,000. The statements that they made regarding the man's death were so conflicting that Mr. Edwards wrote to Hongkong for instructions with the result that Mr. Knox, manager of the local office, ordered further inquiries to be made. These resulted in still more conflicting evidence being produced.

One of the defendants said that the deceased was swept off the Praya at Hongkong during the typhoon of September 18th and another that he was drowned in the typhoon while crossing the harbour to Yumait, and eventually the defendants were induced to come to Hongkong to make their claims. Here a trap was laid for them by the company. The firm's compradore got to know all of them and to him they admitted that it was a scheme to get the money out of the Life Insurance Company and he (the compradore) was promised a share of it if obtained, if he would help the defendants. Mr. Goldring said he would prove that there was no such person as Leung Yin and that the man who had assumed that name was still alive.

He would also show that the address given by the defendants was a fictitious one, in fact that there was no such house and no such street as mentioned by the defendants.

His Worship adjourned the hearing for a week.

THE HARBOUR STABBING AFFAIR.

The Court was occupied the greater part of the day in hearing the charges against a Chinaman of attempting to murder Mr. Botello, first clerk in the Harbour Master's Department, and two boatmen, at the Harbour Office on November 9th; and, after evidence had been adduced, his Worship committed the defendant for trial.

THE HARBOUR STABBING AFFAIR.

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FARTHEST NORTH.

COMMANDER PEARY'S SUCCESS.

We have already announced Com. Peary's comparative success. The first news was contained in a message from Commander Peary to Mr. Bridgman, dated Hopeville, via Wellington Island, November 2nd which said:—

"The *Roosevelt*, the ship of the expedition, wintered on the north coast of Grant Land, somewhat north of the headquarters of the *Alerik*, 1884-85. We went north in sledges in February, via Cape Hecla and Columbia. We were delayed by open water between Sledge and 85deg. N. Beyond 85deg. a gale, which raged six days, broke up the ice, destroyed the caches out of communication with the supporting columns, and drifted me to the east.

"We reached 87deg. 6min. over ice, drifting steadily eastward. Returning, we ate eight of our dogs. We drifted eastward, and were delayed by open water, finally reaching the north coast of Greenland in straitened conditions. We killed some muskoxen, and returned along the Greenland coast to the ship. The two supporting parties were driven on to the north coast of Greenland. One was rescued in a starving condition.

"After a week's recuperation on board the *Roosevelt* we sailed westward, completing the tour of the north coast of Grant Land, and reaching other land near the hundredth meridian. The homeward voyage was an incessant battle with ice, storms, and head winds. The *Roosevelt* is a magnificent ice-fighter and sea-boat. There have been no deaths or cases of illness during the expedition.

Captain Peary's wife on November 3rd had received a message from her husband stating that he was waiting at Hopeville, Labrador, for mail from a mail steamer. His mail was damaged and progress therefore very slow. Captain Peary adds: "Have no anxiety, expect word from Chateau Bay, I am perfectly well."

Commander Robert Peary, Engineer officer in the United States Navy, who has thus placed to his credit the distinction of reaching a more northerly point than has ever before been attained by any Arctic explorer, occurred in a unique position in the Polar world. It is twenty years since his first expedition to Greenland, and for the past fifteen years he might almost be said to have made the Arctic regions his home. In 1891-92 and 1893-95 were performed his great journeys across the Greenland ice-cap to Independence Bay, on the north coast, and after further voyages to Greenland in 1899 and 1897 the years 1898-1902 were devoted to an expedition on the ice-fighter *Alerik* to the North Pole. The loss of eight of his best men by frost-bite while he was engaged in this expedition was a painful reminder to Commander Peary of the dangers of making another grand effort to reach the goal of his desires.

When returning before the *Roosevelt* to the United States in November, 1903, Commander Peary confided that his Polar record was confined to three articles—(1) the North Pole should be attained, (2) the only practical route is the Smith Sound route, and (3) the attainment of the Pole is peculiarly an object for American pride and patriotism.

The attitude in the United States towards the ambition that defined was aptly expressed, on the occasion of the 14th June just mentioned, by Mr. J. H. Choate, then American Ambassador in London. "Admiral Benham," the Ambassador declared, "rather hesitatingly said that under favourable conditions there was a possibility that Commander Peary might reach the North Pole. That is not the way I look at it. I put it much more briefly and tersely than that. I take the American view that of course he will get there, with such difficulties, dangers, such absolute determination, such earnest hope, and such magnificent experience as he has already had in the Polar region."

That this was indeed the American view was shown by the support accorded to Commander Peary in organizing the expedition of which the results in time and outcome are known to-day. The *Roosevelt*, the ship of whose qualities we have "ice-fighter and sea-boat" Commander Peary speaks so highly, was built to the order of the explorer, and was the first vessel ever constructed in the United States specially for the purposes of Arctic exploration. The *Purvis Arctic Club*, originally organized for the purpose of financing the expedition of 1898-1902, was reconstituted, and prompt action was taken to place the ship at the disposal of the expedition, with everything that might help to promote the success of the venture. The *Roosevelt* sailed from New York on July 12th, 1905, and until to-day the latest news of the expedition was that brought south in the autumn of last year by the auxiliary steamer *Erk*, which reported that the expedition had left Cape Sabine, on the Ellesmere Land side of Smith Sound, on August 21st.

Commander Peary's plan of campaign was described by himself as follows:—"It contemplates the utilization of the utmost efforts and fullest resources of the *Whale Sound Ekimik*, the use of dogs for traction power, a ship which will drive me to the northern shore of Grinnell Land, and a reliefment of sleds and equipment (the result of years of experience) which will enable me to cover the distance between Grinnell Land to the Pole and back between early February and June." Except that he did not attain to the North Pole Commander Peary seems to have adhered closely to this plan of campaign, and though he failed in his main object he has placed to his credit a record which should soothe the disappointment and gratify the pride both of the members of the expedition and of the American people.

If he correctly reported that he had reached 87deg. 6min. north was attained Commander Peary not only came almost within two hundred miles of the Pole but exceeded the latitude of the most northerly point attained by Captain Cagni, of the Duke of the Abruzzi's Expedition, who previously held the record as the world's farthest traveller north, by a distance of nearly forty miles. Even this scarcely reverts the character of the achievement, to appreciate which it must be remembered that in the Western Hemisphere the highest point previously attained was that reached by Commander Peary himself in 1902, when the explorer reached a latitude of 84deg. 17min. to the north of Grant Land, so that on this occasion he has penetrated nearly two hundred miles further north than ever before.

The dangerous conditions under which the journey appears to have been performed entitles it as an exhibition of dogged courage and determination.

The story of the expedition is still very imperfectly known, but geographically much interest should attach to Commander Peary's observations and the drift of the ice to the north of Grant Land, and also to the subsequent voyage of the *Roosevelt* along the northern coast of that territory, where the explorer tells of the Nares Expedition from the east and of the Sverdrup Expedition from the west still remain to be linked together. A question to the answer of which geographers will particularly look forward is whether the "other land" reported to have been reached near the hundredth meridian is a new discovery or one of the islands visited by the Sverdrup Expedition.

A girl doesn't really make a fool of any man—she merely allows nature to take its course, says the girl. She is partly right.

JUST UNPACKED:—

IPL. AND POSTCARD SIZE.

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ZEISS ANASTIGMAT TESSAR LENS, F. 6.3.

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PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$32.00
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36]

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ROYAL NAVAL BARRACKS

EMCUTE.

STOKERS' RIOTOUS OUTBURST.

Following are some details received by German mail of the disturbance which for some time threatened to be attended by grave consequences, and in which 300 men, mostly of stoker ratings, were involved, at the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.

The affair began in the afternoon, and the weather was partly to blame for all that happened. At four o'clock a number of men were on parade in the open when a sudden rain equalled in severity to no one, and the men, instead of waiting for the order to dismiss, broke up on their own initiative, and started running to their quarters. This being a breach of discipline, the men were ordered to parade in the gymnasium, where some five or six hundred of various ratings shortly afterwards mustered.

And the senior officer, overlooking some insulting remarks from some of the stokers, gave the order to stand fast. Those in the front rank were ordered to kneel, the reason alleged being that the officer, a man of short stature, would have had some difficulty in seeing the whole of those assembled and making them hear the remarks he proposed to address to them. The order to kneel was obeyed by many of the men, but the stokers appeared to have got out of hand, and to have regarded the proposed order to stand fast as one of undue submission, and they refused to comply. The order was repeated with some emphasis, and finally obeyed by all but one of the men, who observed that he would bow the knee to no man. The result was that the offender was handed over to the naval police, and the remainder of the party were kept on parade in the gymnasium some time before being allowed to return to their quarters. The men in the stoker ratings were evidently much aggrieved at the treatment of the offender from their class, and later in the evening, on meeting in the canteen to discuss the situation, became very excited, and after smearing glasses and turning over various taps in the supply department, gave vent to threats to wreck the apartments of the officer whom they regarded as responsible for all that happened, and whose quarters were in the officers' block, to reach which from the men's buildings it would be necessary to cross one of the main public streets of Portsmouth.

The stokers made so much noise that news of their intention reached the main gate of the barracks, and prompt steps were taken to clear their intention of breaking out. The bugle sounded the order to mobilise, calling every officer and man in the place to arms; and when the party from the canteen, some three hundred strong, reached the main gate, they found the exit guarded by a powerful body of men, fully armed, with bayonets fixed, while the gate itself was locked and barred by chains. On seeing these precautions the men hesitated, and thought it best to attempt to retreat, and as they did so some of the supposed ringleaders were singled out for arrest. This angered the main body, and they were again assuming a threatening attitude when Commodore the Hon. W. G. Stopford, commanding the barracks, arrived, and assumed a very tactful attitude by calling upon the men to state their grievances. Thus the situation. The men listened to reason, and gave their version of the evening's happenings, concluding with a request that those who had been arrested might be released on promising to be of good behavior. The Commodore eventually conceded this point and a very quiet business came to a peaceful termination, the men returning to quarters and the barracks resuming its normal appearance.

THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

Interesting and not generally known facts were given by a Japanese writing of the recent birthday celebration. He says: The personal characteristics of Monarchs have not infrequently been preserved to posterity in the titles accorded to them in contemporary history, and had it been the custom to so distinguish the rulers of Japan the present occupant of the Throne might have been known to future generations as *Makuhito* the Gentleman, which, by the way, is the actual meaning of his name—since the quality of generosity is one of those which his loyal subjects have always recognized as most marked in their revered Sovereign's disposition. *Matsu* means "friendly" and *Hito* signifies "benevolence." It is not customary, however, to refer to the Sovereign by his personal appellation, and his Majesty is always spoken of by his people as the *Ten-no* or by one or other of the several titles of respect that have from the days of antiquity been employed to designate the Japanese Emperor.

It is the rule in Japan to inculcate reverence for the enthroned ruler by marching the pupils in all schools on the Emperor's birthday into the main hall of the building or other convenient apartment, and requiring of them that they shall bow before the picture of their Sovereign. This has been very loosely defined by some commentators as "worship," but the significance attached to the ceremony is not so to be classed, for the observance made is precisely that which good breeding requires shall be paid as a mark of respect even from the child to the parent or between intimate friends, save that in paying respect to the Emperor the subject is careful to exhibit, as far as this simple act of homage may do, the profound respect in which he

FACE COVERED
WITH SCURVY

Little Boy so Terrified By It that He Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to Watch Him—Suffered Nine Months—Now Rid of Disease.

WHOLE FAMILY
PRAISES CUTICURA

"I am quite willing to state how grateful we are for the great benefit received from the Cuticura Remedies. Each of us, five in family, have used either one or the other of the Cuticura Remedies and have found them equal to what they are claimed to do. In fact, it is marvelous to see the change in so short a time. Our son, ten years old, had patches of scurvy on his face and lower limbs, and was so terrified by it that he could not sit still, and it was miserable to watch him. He had it nine months and now is quite rid of it, by taking several doses of Cuticura Pills, constant use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about six weeks, using about one half box Cuticura Ointment and one half box Cuticura Pills for his cure. We had tried several other remedies before, without much effect. You are quite at liberty to use this if it may benefit any sufferer. Any sufferer wishing to write us personally, we shall be pleased to testify the quality of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. J. Jones, 84 Avenue Road, Dover, Eng., Feb. 12, 1906."

CUTICURA TREATMENT
For Torturing and Disfiguring
Humours of the Skin,
Scalp and Blood

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of ec

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For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
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Hongkong, 5th December, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI.....	"NANCHANG".....	On 6th December.
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* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

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REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.....	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI.....	SUNDAY, 9th Dec., at DAYLIGHT.
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* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsides. Unrivalled Table.
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T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

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THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 23 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,
To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

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Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGETAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,
HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY 19th December 1906
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY 2nd January 1907
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY 15th January
ONEISNAU.....	WEDNESDAY 30th January
PREUSSIN.....	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PRINZESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY 27th February
PRINZ LUDWIG.....	WEDNESDAY 13th March
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY 24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY 8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Kirchner, with MALES, PASSEN-
GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 17th Dec. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. and Passen-
gers will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec.
Consignments of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be issued for less than £2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

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TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR return	£81 0 0	£42 0 0	£22 0 0
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TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR.....	return	64 0 0	44 0 0
via BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON.....	return	115 0 0	79 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers'
expense.
TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.
INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN DOUBT:
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	TUESDAY, 11th Dec.
SANDAKAN.....	TUESDAY, 8th Jan.
MANILA.....	TUESDAY, 5th Feb.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
Captain Lens, with Males, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA.....	£50—	£30—	£20—
TO NEW GUINEA.....	£25—	£18 10	£14 00
TO BRISBANE.....	£25—	£20—	£14—
TO SYDNEY.....	£25—	£20—	£15—
TO MELBOURNE.....	£25 10	£24 10	£15—
TO YOKOHAMA.....	£30 00	£24 00	£16 00
TO KOBE.....	£35 00	£27 00	£17 10
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THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer..... £27 0 0.
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EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "SEYDLITZ".....	Wednesday, 19th Dec.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA.....	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ HEINRICH".....	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA.....	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
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To	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton.....	£62 0 0	£33 0 0	£22 0 0
To Bremen.....	£65 0 0	£35 0 0	£24 0 0
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Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

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PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
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R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	Leave HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TAIKAR" 4,425	THURSDAY, 29th Dec.	7th Jan.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	10th Feb.
"ATHENIAN" 3,882	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	4th Mar.
	WEDNESDAY, 29th Feb.	15th Mar.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 p.m.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
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14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 224 days from YOKOHAMA
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D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
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1841

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C. W. Davison, Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut.

W. L. Hamber, Yangtze.

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Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. C. D.

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